

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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MR. B. C. HUTCHINSON, 1 LOMBARD
STREET.The Times is always indebted to friends
who favor it with society items and
personal news, but must urge that all such
sent over the signature of the sender.
All unsigned communications will be re-
jected.THE MAILING LIST IS ONLY PRINTED
ABOUT EVERY FIVE DAYS.
THEREFORE DO NOT FEEL UNEASY
IF THE DATE OPPOSITE YOUR NAME
ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT
CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUB-
SCRIPTION IS RENEWED.WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTEN-
TION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING
POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COM-
MUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO
THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR
NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS, AS IT IS
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

IGAN VS. MILES.
The flagging interest in the proceed-
ings of the commission on the conduct
of the recent war, has been diverted
somewhat from the real subjects under
investigation to a consideration of how
great a blackguard a general officer of
the United States army can make of
himself. The testimony of Commissary
General Egan was so loathsome that it
is surprising the commission did not
stop him in his revolting diatribe against
General Miles as a violation of common
decency and lacking in proper respect
for themselves. They should have re-
buked General Egan by demanding that
he cease his low and disgusting at-
tack.General Miles is no favorite of ours,
and he may have been reckless or even
false in his charges against the com-
missary department, but the method of
reputation adopted by General Egan was
a disgrace to the American army and
a reproach to the American people.
He has demonstrated by his own show-
ing that he is an unfit man to hold office
in our army.General Miles by comparison with his
assailant has been elevated to an at-
titude of propriety, dignity and honor
such as he could never otherwise have
aspired to. Whatever faults Miles may
have he is a paragon of elegance be-
side Egan.We hope there is sufficient force and
character in the War Department to
have Egan brought speedily before a
court martial and expelled from the
army.THE SOUTH'S POLITICAL NEED.
A recent article in The Times on the
need of a strong minority party in the
South has attracted much attention
throughout the North and West and has
been reproduced in a number of papers
throughout those sections of the coun-
try. As a result, we have received a
personal letter from a student in the
Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa,
in which he says:In one of your papers some time ago
you had an article saying the great
need of the South was a strong minority
party. You also said we would have
it but for the peculiar conditions. What
do you call those conditions?Can you give us any more statistics to
show the lack of interest in Southern
politics?
Do you think a scheme of proportional
representation, as set forth in the en-
closed pamphlet, would help the South
out of her present difficulty?Would any scheme of caucus reform
or primary election help you out of your
political difficulty?Are the Southern minority represented
justly in Congress by majority party from
North?In reply to the first question, the
"peculiar conditions," to which refer-
ence is made, are, as everybody in the
South well knows, conditions growing
out of unrestricted negro suffrage. The
South had a taste of negro rule in the
days of reconstruction, which her people
will not easily forget. It was found that
their only safety was in uniting the
white voters solidly against the solid
negro vote. For years and years that
was the one great issue in all Southern
elections. The whites could not afford
to divide on any issue in any election,
because when once divided, there would
be difficulty in routing the forces, and
with a divided white party the negro
party would be sure to take advantage
of the opportunity to put itself in power.
Each State in turn shook off the yoke
of negro rule, but it came to pass in Vir-
ginia in 1879 that the whites divided on
the debt question, and as soon as General
Mahone got a respectable white follow-
ing, he drew to him the solid negro vote,
with what result all political students
well know.Another case. North Carolina was
cursed for a time with negro rule, but
was finally redeemed to the whites, and
all went well until the Populist move-
ment in that State some years ago di-
vided the whites, and as soon as division
was accomplished, the minority drew
unto themselves the solid negro vote,
and again there was the blight of negro
rule, which was shaken off in the last
election in that State, but not without
turmoil and bloodshed.Our correspondent in Iowa cannot pos-
sibly understand these "peculiar condi-
tions," nor can any save those who have
passed through such ordeals as we have
described. Ever since the ballot was putinto their hands, the negroes have drawn
the color line, and have invariably voted
together as against the Democratic
party, the party of the white man in the
South. That solid vote has always to be
reckoned with, for it is always solid, and
always a temptation to political adven-
turers to utilize it to their own prom-
otion, and is, therefore, a constant menace
to the peace and good government of
every Southern State.It is true that in some of the Southern
States, in Mississippi, in Louisiana and in
South Carolina, the negro vote has large-
ly been eliminated, and our correspondent
may naturally ask why it is that a strong
minority party does not spring up in
these States, where there is no danger,
under restricted suffrage, of negro rule.
In The Times' article from which our
correspondent quotes, we mentioned
South Carolina as one of the States in
which there was such indifference to the
Congressional election in 1898, and yet,
as we have said, in that State, the negro
vote is no longer a factor in State poli-
tics. Why then the indifference in South
Carolina? We reply that the Southern
whites have gotten so in the habit of
standing together, so in the habit of be-
longing to the Democratic party, that
Democracy, as they understand it, is a
ruling passion, and it is hard to break
away from the old associations and the
old fears. In the South, the word "Re-
publican" is regarded as another
term for negroism. As a consequence,
the whites in South Carolina and in
other Southern States continue to stand
together largely, we say, from force of
habit and association, and they will con-
tinue to do so for years to come, even
in States where the negro question has
been eliminated.In all such States, the fight is in the
primary elections, and as a nomination
in a Democratic primary is equivalent
to an election, when the general elec-
tion comes off, there is rarely any op-
position so spirited as to awaken interest
and bring out the voters. Democrats
know that their candidate is going to be
elected, whether or not, and many of
them do not trouble themselves to go to
the polls.Our correspondent desires to know if,
in our opinion, the scheme of "propor-
tional representation" as set forth in a
pamphlet which he incloses, "would
help the South out of her present diffi-
culty." We have not space to go into
this subject, but we may say in a word,
that neither scheme of "proportional
representation," nor any other such
scheme would help the South out of the
difficulty to which we refer. Existing
conditions will be changed in time per-
haps, but until they are changed, until
the danger of negro rule is completely
removed, until the Southern people shall,
in a measure, have forgotten their past
experiences, until the whites feel that
they may safely divide on economic
questions, they will continue to vote
with the Democratic party. Their con-
tents will be in primary elections for
the nominations, and there will be little
interest in the regular elections. It is
an unfortunate condition, for under our
system of government it is necessary to
have the best government, that there shall
be two strong parties, the one arrayed
against the other, each holding the other
in check, and requiring the party in
power to answer to the party out of
power for its acts. We repeat, that in
our opinion, the great need of the
South to-day is a strong, respectable,
minority party, but we confess that we
can see no immediate promise of the sup-
ply.THE PASSING OF ALTGELD.
One of the most interesting political
fighths of the day is that for the may-
oralty of the city of Chicago between
young Mr. Harrison, present incumbent,
and former Governor Altgeld, who pro-
poses to run as an independent.This contest has a national significance
because of the political prominence of the
contestants. Mr. Altgeld was a very
conspicuous figure in the national elec-
tion of 1896, as was also Mr. Harrison,
each of them being a strong free silver,
party regularity man. The national
leaders of the Democratic party have de-
clared that they would take no part on
the Chicago contest and while they may
not come out openly for either of the
candidates, their influence will doubtless
be exerted privately, this way or that.If Mr. Harrison is the regular nominee
of the party, as he will be, and if Mr.
Altgeld attempts to defeat him, as he
says he will do, by running as an inde-
pendent, then the party regularity men
must, in the interest of party regularity,
give their moral support to Harrison, and
in that event Governor Altgeld's order
for free silver and the party which
represents free silver will no doubt be tem-
pered.Mr. Altgeld may be making a great
bluff and may not carry out his threat
to run as an independent, but if he does,
and if the influence of the National Com-
mittee is given to Mr. Harrison, Altgeld
will be eliminated from the next national
contest, for which the party leaders will,
no doubt, be profoundly grateful.GOVERNOR TYLER CONCURS.
We print elsewhere in to-day's paper
a communication from Governor Tyler
in which he expresses himself as being
heartily in accord with the proposal of
The Times that a Board of Pardoners be
created in Virginia. We had not talked
with the Governor on this subject, and
had no intimation from any source as
to his views, but we are not surprised
to learn that he approves the proposal.
It will be seen from his published state-
ment that we did not overstate the case
when we said that the responsibility of
exercising the pardoning power was a
source of perpetual perplexity and con-
cern to him, through fear that he might
pardon convicts who ought still to be
confined, no less than that he might deny
pardon in some instances where Execu-
tive clemency should be granted.The pardoning power is the bete noir
of the office, the most harassing of the
executive functions. It is a great re-
sponsibility, we repeat, for one officer to
bear, and the Governor should have re-
lief. We hope that he will make such
a recommendation to the next Legisla-
ture. As the power to grant pardons is
conferred upon the Governor by the con-
stitution, it will be necessary, in order
to create such a board, to have an
amendment to the constitution to thateffect, but we have no doubt that such
an amendment, if submitted to the peo-
ple, would carry without opposition.

AT IT AGAIN.

The San Francisco Call says that both
intimidation and bribery have been
brought to bear upon one of the members
of the California Legislature to force him
to vote for Dan Burns for United States
Senator.It has come to pass in these days that
there is hardly ever a close contest in
any State Legislature for United States
senatorship, that there is not some sort
of scandal before the election is over.
We mentioned the other day that a bribe
of \$10,000 was offered in the senatorial
contest before the Montana Legislature
and now we have a similar report from
California.No wonder that the people of this coun-
try are aroused and they will not cease
to cry aloud until the present system of
electing senators in Congress has been
changed.Had that been a political wire, Mr.
Edison might not have been shocked.General Egan seems to have accumu-
lated a varied assortment of adjectives
for the kinds of prevaricators he has
met.The Congress of Mothers will meet in
Washington in February, and now we
will find out really what ought to be done
to Robert.Hello is pronounced El-joh-ee-toh, with
the accent on the ee. As a general prop-
osition, it seems to suggest the head-
quarters for a telephone service.Jagan, in his assortment, seems after
all to have overlooked the "unvarnished
lie" that Hon. Jaganley created for Gov-
ernor McMillin.The Queen Regent has ordered an ele-
vator to be placed in the palace at
Madrid. The old lady evidently wants to
be let down as easily as possible.An exchange printed the following:
"Congressman Marsh, of the Fifteenth
Illinois District, is champion pool player
of the House. Not long ago he played all
night in the billiard hall of Willard's Hot-
el." Just spell the pool with an f, and
it never would be known as a typographi-
cal error.A Turkish law compel the Sultan to
dye his hair and beard, but these are
only a few of his "off color" features.In Pike county, Pennsylvania, a wo-
man seventy-seven years old, was sold
at auction the other day by the over-
seer of the poor, John Wamamaker's
missionary work in that State has evi-
dently a broader field than politics.The arming of the nations places that
armament scheme in the light of gentle
caracism.
Two French doctors claim to be able to
raise the dead. They are probably hired
by the faculty of some medical college
for the dissecting department.Lieutenant Kissing Hobson has arrived
in Honolulu, and poor Queen Lil is in this
country. That woman is doomed to hard
luck.A Chicago paper announces in a head-
line, "Cubans Ask Cash." Cash's reply
was probably "abort."At the fire yesterday morning a num-
ber of coffins were slightly burned. Now
for a fire sale with "special inducements
in coffins."The latest opera is called "The Cat and
the Mouse." This ought to be a good
play and have a fine run.A West Virginia newspaper man was
held up and robbed of \$15. It was mean
in the thieves to have waited for his pay
day.

Information.

"What's a dog pound, papa?"
"Sixteen ounces. Now keep still!"
Detroit Free Press.

Pity.

He—Then may I live upon hope until
next Sunday evening?
She—Oh, you poor fellow. Is it as bad
as that? Here, I'll lend you enough to
buy a meal ticket.—Cleveland Leader.

A Bad Case.

Mrs. Kelly—Is your husband seriously
sick, Mrs. Rooney?
Mrs. Rooney—Is he seriously sick?
Who, they even acknowledged that he
was sick at the free dispensary.—Puck.

A Word of Warning.

"Blinks, I want you to give me a little
friendly advice."
"All right. But remember I don't
stand ready to back it up with any
money."—Chicago Record.

After the Service.

The Wife—The minister hit you pretty
hard to-day, John.
The Husband—I am very glad you
enjoyed the sermon, my dear.—Life.

A Stay in Proceedings.

"That was hard on Mrs. De Style."
"How so?"
"Her travelling dress was so expensive
that she had to give up her trip and stay
at home."—Judge.

Makes Too Many Himself.

"Do you endeavor to profit by the mis-
takes of others?" asked the curious one.
"I haven't time," replied the modest
one. "I have to crowd things pretty
hard to profit by all the mistakes I make
myself."—Chicago Post.

The Warrior.

Beggar—Madame, would you please help
an old soldier along who has seen many
battles?
Benevolent Lady (handing him a shil-
ling)—Where, India or Egypt?
Beggar—in the illustrated papers, mum.—
Tit-Bits.

A Great Take.

Bridget—There's a man in the parlor
wants to see you, sir.
Mr. Ardup—I'll be there in a minute.
Ask him to take a chair.
Bridget—Sure, sir, he says he's going
to take all the furniture. He's from the
installment company.—Brooklyn Life.

Best He Could Do.

Teacher—The sentence in the lesson is:
"He went there out of idle curiosity."
How would you define "idle curiosity?"
Give an instance, if one occurs to you.
Had Boy—Well, I think a mummy is
about as idle a curiosity as any I know
of.—Chicago Tribune.

The Braised Heart.

My heart! my heart! 'tis bruised and sore!
Ah, why was love vouchsafed to men?
Oh must I go to come no more,
And shall we never clasp hands again?CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS
SICK HEADACHEPositively cured by these
Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,
Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-
fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drow-
ziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue,
Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They
Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose.
Small Price.The world is cold and dark and drear,
My happiness lies buried here!Adieu, my pleasant dreams, adieu!
Adieu to all I cherish best;
Forgetfulness will come to you,
While grief must linger in my breast—
For the sun will rise and shine,
But darkness only can be mine.My heart! my heart! 'tis bruised and sore!
But still one hope remains to me:
My heart has oft been bruised before,
Even as 'tis bruised to-day, by thee—
Some day these wounds may heal up, too,
And make my heart as good as new.
—Cleveland Leader.When Lights are Low.
The rooms are hushed, the lights are low,
I sit and listen to the wind;
That comes from out this distant hill,
It comes and grows in an undertone
Of alien regions vast and lone,
Of pleasures lost in a land unknown;
Then steals away, and all is still.
'Tis good to listen to the wind
When rooms are hushed and lights are low.When those we love have come and gone,
'Tis weary to be left behind;
To miss sweet eyes where late they
shone,
To look for what we may not find,
Long cherished forms that haunt the
mind,
Soft voices that were once too kind;
To live and miss them one by one
Is weary work. Who'd stay behind
When those we love have come and
gone?
—New York Times.A Persian Legend.
A Hindoo mother's only child was dead,
And, wild with grief, and all uncon-
cerned,
She sought the prophet, weeping as she
pleaded,
"O give me back again my only child!"
"Go bring to me some rice," the prophet
said—
Long looked he in her eyes so tenderly—
"From some home death has never en-
tered,
And I restore thy precious child to thee!"
What wifely eagerness within her eyes
As forth she went, engrossed in her oc-
cupation!
"Ah! all my life around the hearth!"
she cried.
At many a home where she, a welcome
guest,
Found food and shelter. "Are you all, all
Are there none missing?" but 'twas all in
vain.
"Alas!" they cried, "one is not who was
here!"
Or answered but with one great sob of
grief.Humbled at length, she sought the pro-
phet's door.
In other's woes her own were half forgot,
Redeemed through love, like many a
heart before,
There was no home on earth but one
was his.
—Nelly Hart Woodworth in New Eng-
land Home Magazine.How Much for a Woman?
"A woman seventy-seven years old was
sold at auction by an overseer of the
poor in Pike county, Pa., the other day,"
Cleveland Leader."How much will you give for the woman
here?"
Rang the loud, hard voice of the auc-
tioner.
And the motley crowd at the poor-house
door
Stared as she silently paced the floor.
White was the hair, scattered and thin,
And wan was the face of care;
Deep the furrows the tears ran in
And sorrow forever there.Bowled the head with its crown of frost
And bent the shivering frame;
Long the trace of beauty was lost
And no one remembered her name.
"How much for the woman?" again
The noisy mountebank cried;
Her tears like a summer of rain
Flowed fast in a pitiful tide.How much for the care of a life,
How much for all her good deeds?
How much for contenting with strife,
How much for the heart as it bleeds?How much for work of a mother,
How much for prayers she said?
How much to live for another—
How much for those that are dead?Add the cost as you sell a head,
Who has hair as white as the snow,
And whose eyes with weeping are red
And footsteps are halting and slow.Nature the picture she painted—
The weaver the colors she used;
No sham its splendor has tainted
Or darkened its heavenly hues.A soul, too, within it is hid,
Like pearl that's found in a shell;
And Calvary's cross was a bid
You shall count to-day 'er you sell.
—H. L.

AFTERMATH.

The national banks of this country have
just made the most notable reports on
record. The total resources of the banks
are larger by \$200,000,000 than the state-
ment of September 20, 1898, which was
until that time without challenge. The
individual deposits are \$200,000,000 greater
than in September. The volume of
banking business is now much greater
than before the panic of 1893.At a meeting of delegates held in St.
Louis last Tuesday, it was decided to
hold a world's fair in that city in the
fall and winter of 1901 and 1902, in com-
memoration of the purchase of Louisiana
by the United States. The delegates
numbered ninety-four and they represent-
ed every State and Territory into which
the original Territory of Louisiana has
since been divided.A Bradock (Pa.) physician, who is
interested in statistics of American hero
worship finds that he has personally un-
der the world five Deweys, threeHobsons, one Schley and one Miles, and
that in the households of his patients
twenty dogs, seventeen cats and nine
goats answer to the names of the heroes
of 1898.A monster schooner was launched at
Camden, Me., the other day. Miss Fannie
Prescott, of Webster, Mass., the daugh-
ter of the owner, christened the schooner,
not by cracking a bottle of wine, but
by throwing a bouquet over the vessel's
bow.The Gerry Society of New York has
stopped Lawrence Dennis, the negro
child preacher from preaching in that
city. The agent of the society says that
the child took the part at the prompting
of his parents, who forced him to do it
for the money they were making out of
it.Ida Wells, the colored anti-lynching ani-
matist, and three other colored women,
who were delegates to the meeting of
the League of the Cook County Club, in
Chicago, were not allowed to ride in the
Palmer House elevator when they went
to the meeting. The white delegates re-
sented this statement, and the manage-
ment apologized.Mr. Andrew Carnegie has promised to
give \$250,000 for a building for the Wash-
ington Free Public Library, provided
Congress will furnish a site and appro-
priate not less than \$100,000 a year for
maintenance, which Congress will do.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

A Political Sensation in South Caro-
lina—The Famous Virginia Sixth.
There is a sensation in South Carolina
growing out of the ever present dispensary
system.In the interval before the second pri-
mary last summer between Governor
Ellerbe and Mr. Featherstone, every
daily newspaper in South Carolina, with
the exception of the Columbia State,
supported Featherstone and bitterly at-
tacked Governor Ellerbe. There was
such antagonism to the dispensary sys-
tem and to the governor personally that
it was generally predicted and believed
that the votes of the other candidates in
the first primary would go to Feather-
stone on the second and nominate him.The Columbia State was anti-dispen-
sary and anti-prohibition and had been
for a year supporting a wide of set-
tlement by county option, between high
license, prohibition and the State dis-
pensary. On account of the absence of
Editor Gonzales in Cuba, the State had
not taken a very active part in the
campaign. A few days before the sec-
ond primary, Editor Gonzales, who had
signed editorial, came out for
Governor Ellerbe, promising the
local option and license advocates that
it would be to their interest to support
him. The second primary resulted in
a scant majority for Ellerbe. Efforts
to draw an explanation from the news-
paper were unsuccessful. It asked his
friends to await the meeting of the Leg-
islature.When the Legislature convened the
other day and Governor Ellerbe's mes-
sage was read, it suggested county op-
tion between the dispensary and prohi-
bition systems, but with such onerous
conditions voting prohibition, and had
discouraged the adoption of the system.
The message ignored high license alto-
gether and made a long appeal for the
maintenance and fertilization of the dis-
pensary system.Editor Gonzales then wrote a signed
editorial, printing a pledge, in writing
made to him by Governor Ellerbe before
the second primary, that he would recom-
mend to the Legislature that each coun-
ty be permitted to settle the liquor
question, and stating that he fully con-
curred in the views held and advocated
by the States as to the best solution of
the liquor question. This pledge, the
editor declared, was the condition ex-
pected for the support of Governor El-
lerbe by the State, when the Governor
pleaded for such support, and has been
held by him for public justification at
his course if the Governor should break
his word. The pledge having been vio-
lated, he prints it with remarks de-
nouncing the Governor in the most
scathing terms.The outcome is awaited with anxiety
among the friends of both men.
Governor Ellerbe has made no formal
reply, but has denounced the publication
as false. The South Carolina papers
are full of it, and there is talk of impeach-
ment.KILLED BY A VIRGINIA NEGRO.
Macon, Jan. 11.—John Buchanan, a
negro civilian, was shot and instantly
killed at a late hour last night by a
negro soldier of the Sixth Virginia Regi-
ment.
The killing took place at the house of
Mollie Seabrooke, a negro woman of dis-
reputable character. The details of the
killing have not been learned.
The sheriff has been notified, and is
making an effort to find the murderer.

A MUSIC FESTIVAL.

If Birmingham succeeds in carrying out
certain plans which have been proposed,
this city will have its first Festival of
Music in May.
The plan proposed is one submitted by
the Boston Festival Orchestra, a profes-
sional musical organization which has a
national reputation. They gave an enter-
tainment in Birmingham last May.—Bir-
mingham Age-Herald.

OUR VIRGINIA EXCHANGES.

A few days ago the News contained an
article in regard to a strange looking
individual who had been frequently seen
wandering about the town of Madison.
His mysterious peregrinations caused
much speculation among the peaceful
residents of that town, and they sought
in vain for an explanation of the
apparition. His proclivity of vanishing
in a most unheard-of manner and of
eluding pursuit when his capture seemed
inevitable, were problems that baffled
the wisest heads. A few nights ago
he made his appearance at the house of
a well known resident of the place, and
when he was asked what he wanted
he did not respond. The owner of the
house promptly fired at the stranger
with a pistol, and he promptly vanished.
Whether he dissolved himself in the night
air or went up in smoke caused by the
explosion of the pistol shot is not known.
At any rate he has not been seen
in Madison since, and there is joy
in the town once more.—Lynchburg
News.We have so often had occasion to
commend the Richmond Times as an able,
straightforward, honest paper that any
further remarks so far as informing our
readers is concerned, seem unnecessary,
yet we cannot help but mention now the
great edition The Times got out on New
Year's day.We copy on the fourth page of the
Courier a brief resume of the business
review of the State for the year 1898,
compiled by the wide-awake reporter
of The Times in almost every corner of
the State. It is well worth reading, and
the encouraging facts that these report-
ers have gathered puts us all in good
heart for the New Year.—Page Courier.It would seem so far from the cus-
tody of the prisoners is concerned, that
the money expended a few years ago for
the purpose of erecting a new jail was
decidedly a poor investment; and from the
frequency and apparent ease with which
criminals have made their escape in re-
cent years it is evident that either the
jail itself is a very insecure and fragile
affair, or, to say the least, there has
been a lack of vigilance on the part of
those who have the prison in charge.
There is something wrong somewhere,
and it is about time to fix the respon-
sibility where it belongs.—South Boston
News.

If the law-making powers would only

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The Remedy That Makes People Well--
Paine's Celery Compound.In every civilized country rich and poor
alike have found restored health and new
vigor in Paine's celery compound."Hard-working people of ordinary
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most wonderful of all remedies has ac-
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of men and women of the highest brain-
ness and social standing, as well as of
those in humbler but no less important
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